

## A NEW SPECIES OF MEGASELIA RONDANI (DIPTERA, PHORIDAE) FROM GUANGDONG, CHINA

FANG Hong<sup>1</sup>, LIU Guang-Chun<sup>2</sup>

1. College of Plant Protection, Shenyang Agricultural University, Shenyang 110161, China

2. College of Biological and Environmental Engineering, Shenyang University, Shenyang 110044, China

**Abstract** *Megaselia bisetalis* sp. nov. (Diptera, Phoridae), is described from Mt. Dinghu, Guangdong, China. It resembles *M. curtineura* Brues, but differs in shapes of frons and hypopygium.

**Key words** Phoridae, *Megaselia*, new species, China.

*Megaselia* Rondani is the largest genus of Phoridae with more than 1 400 species. Our knowledge of the genus is limited. Liu (1998) summarized 26 species from mainland China. Recently we found a new species of the genus, reared from butterfly, *Tirumala limniace* (Cramer), from Mt. Dinghu, Guangdong. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in College of Biological and Environmental Engineering, Shenyang University.

*Megaselia bisetalis* **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1–3)

Male. Frons orange to dark brown, ocellar triangle dark; frons covered with dense microtrichia and 80–100 hairs and broader than its high (height is about 5/6 of breadth). Lower supra-antennals closer each other and clearly shorter and finer than upper pair of bristles. Antials about level with upper supraantennals and lower than anterolaterals. Pre-ocellars slightly lower on frons than medio-laterals and with approximately equal distance each other than either from the latter. Third antennal segment yellowish brown. Palps pale yellow, slender, with 6–7 bristles. Thorax yellowish brown to brown on dorsum. Mesopleuron bare. Scutellum with anterior pair of hairs and posterior pair of bristles. Abdominal tergites yellowish brown, except for front margin of tergite 2, middle part of tergites 3 and 4 and whole tergites 5 and 6 yellow. Tergite 6

with scatter short hairs, other tergites bare. Venter of abdomen yellow, bare. Hypopygium dark brown. Epandrium with a bristle on each side. Anal tube yellow. Wing 1.04–1.00. 10 mm in length. Costal index 0.41. Costal ratios 3.75 1.75 1.00. Costal cilia 0.05 mm long. No hair at base of vein 3. Sc reaching R<sub>1</sub>. Axillary tidge with 2 hairs. Halteres yellowish brown. Leg yellow. Front tibia 0.26 mm long with a row of short spinules on dorsal face. Front metatarsus slender. Longitudinal palisade of mid tibia extending almost three quarters of length. Mid tibia with 6 differentiated posterodorsal spine-like hairs, but no anterodorsal hairs. Hind femur robust with 6 differentiated hairs on ventral face. Hind tibia with 10 posterodorsal hairs, but no anterodorsal hairs. Body length 1.20 mm.

Female. Body length 1.20–1.60 mm. Wing length 1.30–1.40 mm. Costal index 0.43. Halteres brown. Abdominal tergites brown, venter yellow.

Holotype ♂, Dinghu (23° 10' N, 112° 31' E; alt. 900 m), Guangdong Province, 24 Apr. 1992, collected by LIU Guang-Chun and WANG Min. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same as holotype.

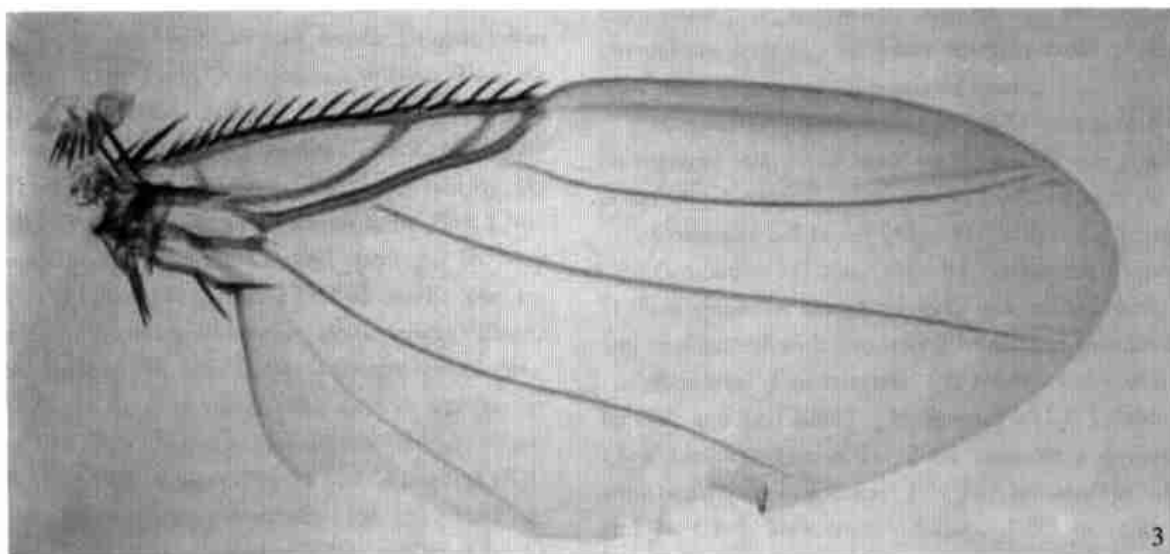
Etymology. The species name refers to the characters of hypopygium.

Remarks. *M. bisetalis* is similar to *M. curtineura* Brues, but in the latter species frons is higher than width and epandrium has hairs.

This project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (30270187).

\* Corresponding author, E-mail: subiolab@yahoo.com.cn

Received 27 Dec. 2004, accepted 10 Apr. 2005.



Figs. 1-3. *Megaselia bisetalis* sp. nov. 1. Frons. 2. Left face of hypopygium. 3. Wing.

## REFERENCES

- Borgmeier, T. 1967. Studies on Indo-Australian Phorid flies, based mainly on material of the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the United States National Museum. Part II (Diptera, Phoridae). *Stud. Ent.*, 10: 81-276.
- Brues, C. T. 1911. The Phoridae of Formosa collected by Mr. H. Sauter. *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hun.*, 9: 530-559.
- Brues, C. T. 1924. Addition to the Phoridae of Formosa (Diptera). *Psyche*, 31 (5): 206-223.
- Liu, G. C. 1998. Family Phoridae. In: Xue, W. Q. and Zhao, J. M. (eds.), *Flies of China* (Vols. 1, 2). Liaoning Science and Technology Press, Shenyang. pp. 60-87, 2293-2301.

中国广东异蚤蝇一新种记述（双翅目，蚤蝇科）

方 红<sup>1</sup> 刘广纯<sup>2</sup>

1. 沈阳农业大学植物保护学院 沈阳 110161
2. 沈阳大学生物与环境工程学院 沈阳 110044

摘 要 记述异蚤蝇属 1 新种：双鬃异蚤蝇 *Megaselia bisetalis* sp. nov.。模式标本存放于沈阳大学生物与环境工程学院。

双鬃异蚤蝇，新种 *Megaselia bisetalis* sp. nov.（图 1~ 3）

雄性 额红褐至黑褐；额宽稍大于侧高；密布细毛；纵沟明显。触角上鬃 4 根，不等。前额间鬃几与触角上鬃同高。后额间鬃略低于后额框鬃，4 根鬃等距排列。颊鬃 2 根，侧颜鬃 5 根。触角第 3 节黄褐色，端部褐；球形；芒具微毛。下颚须浅黄，具较长鬃。胸黄褐色，侧板略浅；小盾片鬃 1 对，短毛 1 对；中侧片光裸。腹部腹面黄色；背板大部分黄褐色，尾器黑褐，生殖背板两侧各具长鬃 1 根。肛管黄

色，端毛粗大。翅长 1. 04~ 1. 10 mm，前缘脉指数 0. 41 mm，各段比 3. 75 1. 75 1. 00。平衡棒黄褐。足黄色，前足胫节具前背刺 1 列；基跗节细长。中足胫节栅毛列达端部 1/ 4，后背纤毛 6 根。后足胫节栅毛列完整，后背纤毛 10 根，缺前背纤毛。体长 1. 2 mm。

雌性 体长 1. 2~ 1. 6 mm。翅长 1. 3~ 1. 4 mm，前缘脉指数 0. 43，平衡棒褐色。腹背板褐色，腹面黄色。

正模 ♂，广东顶湖，1992-04-24，刘广纯、王敏采；副模 3 ♂♂，5♀♀，采集记录同正模。

词源：新种种名据其尾器特点而拟。

关键词 双翅目，蚤蝇科，异蚤蝇属，新种，中国。

中图分类号 Q969. 44